

CO-OPERATION IS COMMON AMONG CHINESE WORKERS

General Contracting in This City Is Largely Done on the Socialistic Plan.

Rice Plantations, Cane-Loading Contracts and
the Operation of Restaurants and
Laundries Are Also Conducted
for Mutual Benefit.

VISITORS to these islands often remark on the great number of Chinese employed by contractors to carry on work done in other parts of the world by white men. When walking along the streets, where building is being done or nearly any other sort of improvement is being made, it may be seen that the laborers employed are very largely from the ranks of the Mongolians.

The apparent discrimination against white labor has sometimes created an impression in the minds of visitors that the Chinese are preferred to their white brethren in awarding contracts for the construction of semi-public works of all sorts by the residents of Hawaii. Such, however, is not the real fact, although appearances may be to the contrary.

The truth of the whole matter is simply this: The people of these islands are like the people of any other portion of the world, in that they will always consult their pockets when there arises a question concerning the expenditure of their own money. When a Hawaiian wants to build a house or make extensive repairs of any character, and the work is of sufficient magnitude to necessitate advertising for bids for the construction of the work, it is almost invariably found that the bid of some Chinese contractor is the lowest one received, and consequently, the Mongolians get the job, where there is no strong prejudice against them. In order to knock the Chinese out of a contract, as a usual thing, the prejudice must be strong enough to overcome the natural tendency of all mankind to obtain the most positive for the least expenditure of money.

Reason Not Hard to Find.
The reason for this condition is not hard to find, but many people wonder what good reason can be given for the non-Mongolian contractors being unable to compete with the Chinese. Some say that the Chinese work for so much less than others that it is impossible for whites to live at all where a Chinese will get fat and accumulate a competence. This may be true in some isolated cases, but the real reason is far different. It is not so much that the Chinese work for less than others as the way in which they do the work.

The lowness of their bids gets the work, just as it would anywhere else, and the reason for their ability to bid lower than their competitors is because the Chinese work in a grand scheme of co-operation, by which the most humble of the laborers is made a participant in the profits of the contract. This is not only true in the case of building operations, but it also applies with still greater force to work in independent lines of business. The rice fields, the cane-loading work, the conduct of many restaurants and laundries in this city and elsewhere is largely done by the Chinese, who have studied and put into a system of co-operation which, if followed to its logical conclusion, would revolutionize the industrial scheme of the world.

Profit-Sharing Plan.
"It is surprising how many of the Chinese business houses of this city are under the co-operative or profit-sharing system," said a prominent Chinese yesterday. "and the scheme is a good one and one which could be followed with profit by white people. Take an ordinary contract let to a Chinese, and you will find that the amount required for the work in the majority of cases will be about 20 per cent less than would be named by the average white contractor. In fact these small amounts are all charged against the recipients and are deducted from their shares at the completion of the work for the amount earned under the contract is divided among the workmen after the

cost of material and other expenses have been subtracted.

How Rice Farmers Work.

"The production of rice in these islands is to a great extent under the control of the Chinese, and much of it is grown and marketed by the members of the co-operative associations. The method used is simple and at the same time effective. Of course, it takes a considerable amount of capital in order to commence the raising of rice, and the ordinary Chinese is as much a stranger to large amounts of money as any other person in the grade of a common laborer. However, they have this advantage over the white men—they are able to come to an agreement among themselves in regard to small combinations of capital without demanding the absolute control of the money invested by their fellows in the same enterprise. For instance, twenty Chinese with \$100 apiece want to organize a company for the raising of rice. They choose a foreman, lease a suitable place for their purpose and go to work. It is generally necessary to have a larger amount of available money than the amount mentioned, and it is obtained very readily from Chinese capitalists and business men as soon as the workers show that they are in earnest in their endeavor to raise a crop. Suppose that it requires \$2500 to bring the first crop to market; there would be twenty-five shares issued one each to the workers and five to the capitalist. The capitalist, of course, does none of the actual work, but in addition to the \$500 which he paid for his shares he makes himself liable for any reasonable amount for provisions for the men and other necessary expenditures.

Capitalists Seldom Lose.
"Before going into any scheme of this kind the investor lets it be understood that if the \$500 is sufficient to carry the operations of the company until a crop can be marketed, that he shall not be called upon for anything additional. And he further provides until a crop can be marketed, he shall be reimbursed out of the first money realized by the sale of the rice. That the capitalists of this city seldom lose by these investments is a very well-known fact. The men of the companies, being financially interested in their welfare, are careful and economical in expenditures, and administration, and very industrious in the actual work itself. The result is success, both to themselves and to the man who took a chance on their ability to make it so.

"During the first season the capitalist frequently furnishes the men with a small amount of money per month, say \$10. Then, when the crop has been harvested, the amount so paid is deducted from the gross amount due to the laborer as his share in the profits, and is repaid to the capitalist, with interest. As a usual rule, the man who puts up the money for rice-raising is a man who has something to say in the marketing of rice. If that is so, the paddies are all consigned to him and he receives a small commission for disposing of the product.

Division Among Shareholders.
"The amount realized by the Chinese who work in these co-operative associations is, I believe, on the average considerably above the amount usually made by laborers in small sections of the world. The restaurants of this city are run, in some instances, on the same plan—cooks, waiters, and clerks joining in an association for mutual benefit.

"I also know of dozens of cane-loading contracts let on a similar basis to the Chinese, and I have yet to hear of one in which the work was not done in a satisfactory manner or that was not a good thing for the men who did the work. There are two or three retail shops in this city which use the same means for carrying on business.

"Whether the Chinese are to be the people to show the world how the labor question is to be settled or not is uncertain, but I think the working of the co-operative plan by getting results from combined efforts in small circles in connection with personal services is, indeed, a revelation. "What is it you call the people who believe that a man should get everything he earns? Oh! yes—Socialists!"

EMANELING GRAND JURY.

Second One Ever Called in Honolulu to be Sworn in Tomorrow.

That will be an interesting event in the Circuit Court tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock when the second grand jury convened in Honolulu will be sworn in by Judge Humphreys. There are so many things of vital interest to the public that the charge to the grand jury will naturally attract much attention. When asked yesterday if he would embrace any of the subjects in his charge to the last grand jury in his charge to the jury

tomorrow Judge Humphreys said:

"Of course there are certain things in regard to the duties of a grand jury which will have to be repeated every time such a body is organized, but as to the subject matter of my charge generally, there will be no verbal repetition, although I may incidentally mention certain matters covered by my former charge. The scope and extent of a charge to the grand jury is a matter entirely in the hands of the judge. He may make abstract observations upon the beneficial influence of a republican form of government, as well as direct the attention of the jury to the latest case of petit larceny."

A number of the visitors from the Mainland now in the city have expressed an intention of visiting the court tomorrow in order to compare Hawaiian court procedure with that on the Mainland.

Who Can Catch Him?

Sheriff Brown has received a circular from the Pinkerton detective agency inquiring about J. S. Lancaster of Dawson City, Yukon, for whose apprehension a Seattle merchant offers a reward of \$500. The missing man is not a bad one but supposed to be insane. Captain Harry Flint of the water police thinks he saw Lancaster, judging by the description, on board the Sierra when that steamship was bound for the Colonies. Lancaster is described as a man of age, 6 feet 3 inches in height, 190 pounds in weight, of dark complexion and a great talker. His photograph shows a streaked beard.

THE ROAD SUPERVISOR'S HEART IS REJOICED

TRIAL RUN OF NEW STONE CRUSHER PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.

Duplicate Plant For Makiki Quarry—
Each Has Capacity of 150 Cubic
Yards a Day—Good Roads Assured.

Marston Campbell, the road supervisor, was in high feather yesterday. Steam was turned on, for the first time, in the stone crusher at Palama quarry. The crunching of the giant's jaws made sweet music in the road-maker's ear. Its refrain was to him the beginning of the end of his troubles.

To add to Mr. Campbell's joy, the machine worked with perfect smoothness—"at the first intention," to use a surgical phrase. There was not a hot box after a run of two hours. The crusher has a capacity of one hundred and fifty cubic yards an hour.

The Palama plant is a permanency for the exclusive use of what is known as the King-street district. It will furnish road metal only to the region north of Hauuliuluanu bridge. A duplicate plant will soon be set up at the Makiki quarry for the opposite end of the city plot. Its foundations are being constructed and the building will not take long to erect. The new crushers are of the oscillatory grinder type.

Mr. Campbell has thirty prisoners and twenty-three free laborers at work in the quarries. It takes but five men to attend the machine directly, including the engineer. In answer to a Republican reporter's question, the road supervisor said that funds would be sufficient to keep the road work humming until the legislature passed new appropriations. Confronted as he is with a condition of the streets like that of Paddy's gun—which only needed a new lock, stock and barrel to be as good as new—Mr. Campbell is nevertheless content that, with the new implements he will be able to effect a transformation in the chief thoroughfares of Honolulu within a few weeks which will be wondrous in the eyes of the inhabitants.

So note it be.

TRACK SHOULD BE LOWERED.

High Rails of Rapid Transit Cause Trouble on King Street.

What might have proved a serious accident was narrowly averted yesterday morning, when a buggy driven by J. Oudekirk was overturned on King street, near the new Young building, by colliding with a wagon belonging to H. McKeechle, the painter.

When Mr. McKeechle came in contact with the carriage, he was attempting to turn into the old Arlington hotel site. The large, protruding and never useful railroad track, which the Rapid Transit Company laid along King street some time ago, caught the wheels of the wagon and prevented his dodging the lighter vehicle. The inevitable happened, the carriage being tipped over. No serious damage resulted, however.

The track as it is permitted by the authorities to encumber the roadway is a menace to travel along that thoroughfare. Teamsters and drivers generally are a unit in demanding either its removal or burial under grade.

Che Fa Banks Raided.

Officer George Sea made two single-handed raids on the che fa banks yesterday and brought in three innocent-looking Chinese and charged them with running a gambling game. He also secured tickets, money and sufficient outfitting implements of a gambling house, to make the conviction of the prisoners practically certain. Two of the men gave their names as Ah Nin and Ah Na.

Trinity County, California, is still buried deep in snow.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR QUEEN VICTORIA

The British Residents Take Appropriate Action.

CONDOLENCE TO ROYAL FAMILY

IN FORM OF RESOLUTION TO GO
THROUGH HANDS OF LORD
LANDSDOWNE.

Consul Hoare Opens Meeting—Wm.

G. Irwin, Chairman; T. R. Walker, Secretary—Committee of Arrangements to Select Time and Place.

It was with profound sorrow that a representative body of Britain's sons gathered at His Britannic Majesty's Consulate on King street yesterday afternoon. With expression of deep sorrow, Mr. Hoare feelingly stated the object of the meeting. While the event of Britain's great bereavement would be fittingly observed by the consulate, the loyal subjects of Her late Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, were of one accord in regard to the holding of a special memorial service as a mark of respect for the dead ruler. By unanimous choice W. G. Irwin was elected chairman, T. R. Walker acted as secretary.

A letter from Governor Sanford B. Dole, in behalf of the Territory of Hawaii, was read. Briefly, it stated that the flags upon the various Territorial buildings had been placed at halfmast out of respect to the memory of England's beloved ruler. The Executive further expressed his willingness on behalf of the Government to make further expression of its sympathy should the British residents decide upon a memorial service.

A committee to arrange for suitable and fitting memorial services, viz: W. G. Irwin, chairman; Robert Catton, G. S. Harris, Robert Jordan, Norman Kay, George F. Davies, Tom May and T. R. Walker. These gentlemen represent British residents generally. The committee met at the residence of Mr. Hoare, 1111 King street, and the adoption of a resolution followed, a copy of which is to be sent to the Marquess of Lansdowne. Its text is here given:

"Resolved: That we desire to express our heartfelt sorrow at the loss of the beloved Queen, and our deep sympathy with the Members of the Royal Family in the great bereavement they have sustained.

"As Empress, Queen, Wife and Mother, in all relations, lady and noble, she showed herself a good, kind, noble-hearted, Christian woman, and one who was always in touch and sympathy with her people, tenderly solicited for their welfare, and on her high womanly qualities, possessing their loyalty and devotion in an unsurpassed degree, and at the same time winning the deep respect and esteem of her peoples throughout the civilized world.

"Resolved: That His Britannic Majesty's Consul be requested to forward the foregoing resolution to the Marquess of Lansdowne."

A few suggestions were offered as to the time for holding the memorial service. The sentiment among those present was somewhat divided upon the matter. The point was well brought out that if the service was held in the cathedral, it would be prevented from attending, though inability to leave their daily duties and business affairs. Whether the memorial will be held upon a Sunday or another day remains for the committee to decide.

Bishop Willis of St. Andrew's Episcopal church was present and suggested that if the committee would prefer to hold a service in conjunction with the St. Andrew's congregations, their cooperation would be gladly welcomed. The use of the cathedral was tendered. A question was raised in some quarters as to whether the edifice had sufficient seating capacity, it being the desire of the gathering to hold the service where a large number of people could be accommodated. This matter was also referred to the committee.

Bishop Willis, however, announced that inasmuch as he felt it his duty, a commemorative memorial service would be held in the cathedral under the auspices of the St. Andrew's congregations. The committee in charge of the arrangements met in executive session at the close of the general meeting. While no decision was reached concerning the time for holding the service, it seemed pretty generally understood that Sunday would be the most acceptable time in that people of every nationality would participate. Kawaiahae church was favorably mentioned as a suitable place for holding the exercises, because of its large seating capacity. Time and place will be definitely announced within a few days.

How About the City?

Captain Slaker, depot-quartermaster of this port, believes that the govern-

ment would save money by sending the house transports of the service through this port without unloading the animals. Captain Slaker says that the government would probably lose a certain number of the animals but that the saving of the time of the vessel would exceed the loss many times over. He says that the cost of a dozen horses more or less, which might be saved by holding the transports in this city, would not nearly repay the government for the delay caused to the vessel by such an action.

Another Skeleton Found.

Workmen engaged on an excavation at the Castle premises at Waikiki unearthed another skeleton recently. Much care was taken to preserve the bones intact. The intention is to have them presented to the Bishop Museum. With the remains were found a quantity of ornaments such as worn by a person of rank. It was evident from all appearances the remains had been buried for nearly one hundred years. Many availed themselves of the beads and other decorations as souvenirs.

Registration Moves on Apace.

A number of Chinese submitted photographs printed upon other than the prescribed albumen paper, and they were turned down by the registration bureau yesterday. The work of the deputies is moving along very smoothly. Each in turn has proved himself able to handle the applications that are assigned to him. Applicants for certificates are somewhat slow in making an appearance, but the officials expect a much larger rush after the first of the week.

SINGLE TAXERS MEET AND TALK ALTRUISM

CROWD WAS RATHER SLIM BUT THE GATHERING WAS SPIRITED.

These Enthusiasts Would Abolish
All Dues and Taxes Save Those
On the Face of Mother Earth—In-
come Tax Also Discussed.

The small but enthusiastic colony of single taxers living in this city, held a meeting in Foster's hall last night and discussed the great problem of a just and equitable system of taxation, as interpreted by their apostle, Henry George. There were some spirited speeches both by the regular speakers and by interlocutors in the audience. The attendance was not as large as the gravity of the subject would seem to have warranted, but the sharpness of the questions shot at the speakers and the sledge-hammer blows which they brought down on the head of the questioner, kept the interest of the listeners until the end of the meeting.

The meeting was opened by choosing J. Emmelhuth to preside and L. D. Timmons as secretary. The first number on the program was the reading of a selection from the works of Henry George, in which the existing conditions of the entire subject of taxation were briefly outlined and the remedy as proposed by Mr. George was set forth in terse terms. The opening statement of Chairman Emmelhuth took about an hour to deliver. It dealt mostly with the present inadequate and unjust method of assessing real property, not only in the city of Honolulu, but the entire group of islands. He read one table of figures showing the amount of revenue realized by the government in 1899. According to his figures, there was approximately \$1,400,000 collected from the tax levies on personal property, \$700,000 by taxes on real estate and about \$350,000 from licenses and the sale of special privileges. The total of revenues of the year 1899 was about \$2,400,000. He said that under the single-tax system the tax on all manner of industry would be removed and the amount required from the owners of improved real estate would be about the same as it always had been. If it was not materially reduced by the operation of the new scheme.

Upon the owners of unimproved real property the great burden of the taxation would have to fall. Mr. Emmelhuth believes that the enactment of the single-tax idea would be an unmitigated blessing. He stated that the effect of such an enactment would be to force the owners of unoccupied land to either sell their property to someone who would improve it, or else make them do so themselves. This, according to his idea, would result in the immediate future, in better homes for the laborer and a more general betterment of lands and ultimately in the common ownership of all lands and a reorganization and regeneration of society on the lines of practical altruistic principles.

He explained how the apparent deficiency in the amount of the revenue of the government could be supplied without placing too heavy a burden on the owners of property. He stated that if the assessment of tax levies in these islands was made according to equitable rules that the revenue could be increased 300 per cent from the present figures. He believes that the new order of things could be put in force tomorrow without disarranging the business situation in the least. Mr. Emmelhuth was followed by L. D. Timmons in a short speech and then the theme was taken up generally by the audience. Thos. Linsford, the chair some pointed questions and explained his position on the subject of a graduated income-tax. Mr. Linsford's questions were answered to the satisfaction of the audience and his views on the income-tax were listened to with attention. Others in the

audience asked questions and made suggestions until the time of the meeting had elapsed. An adjournment was taken without naming a future date for the holding of another meeting.

While not enthusiastic over the turnout last night, the single-taxers are encouraged that even that much interest was displayed by the people of the city.

CHRISTIAN CHINESE AT NILO

DEDICATE A CHURCH TODAY

Rural Delivery System Will Soon Be
an Actuality in the Olua District
—Other Happenings.

HILO, Feb. 1.—Today the Chinese Christians of this city will dedicate their new church. Rev. Frank W. Damon and Rev. Edward W. Thwing are here to assist in the dedicatory ceremonies. The exercises will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Thwing, who was for many years a Chinese missionary, will preach the sermon.

Last Saturday evening, about seventy of the young people of Hilo were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, at their home in Hilo. The lawn was lighted by electric lights, and the veranda was enclosed in palm and coconut leaves. Dancing, music and cards were indulged in during the evening.

The Hilo Tribune says that Peter Lee of Olua, who has been actively engaged in promoting free delivery of mail for Olua has received a letter from the head of the postal department for the islands which practically promises this much desired innovation. The residents of Olua, scattered as they are over a wide area, many of them several miles from a post office, have always found themselves very unfavorably situated in the matter of mails. There are few places in the United States where the rural delivery system is more needed.

H. Morrison, Manager of Makaweli, has been laid up for some time by a mild but tenacious attack of typhoid fever. He is slowly convalescent.

Libre has the beginnings of a public library which will be housed for the present in the new church. Coffee has been successfully excluded for sugar on the Joshua Crane, Jr. plantation, in Puna. The credit for the change is due to Roderick Ross. Mr. Crane has himself from the start been greatly disposed to favor the cultivation of coffee, to the exclusion of sugar, but when he arrived from the East to visit his property, as he is expected to do in the near future, his ideas will probably undergo a radical change. No coffee in the Puna district so far as is known can be considered a success, though Mr. Ross has probably come nearer to keeping it from being a failure than almost any one else.

Mama Lee is covered with snow. Tourists who intend to visit the crater will do well to bring plenty of extra heavy clothing with them.

MURPHY'S LABORS HAVE PRODUCED GOOD RESULTS

First Step Toward Formation of a Gospel Temperance League Taken Yesterday Evening at Y. M. C. A.

Francis Murphy's labors in Honolulu in behalf of gospel temperance have already borne fruit. At a meeting yesterday evening in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, a number of earnest advocates of temperance as expounded by the noted evangelist, took the first steps toward the formation of a Gospel Temperance League.

Among those present, the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. The pressing need for such an organization in Honolulu was clearly and forcibly demonstrated. It seemed to be the general sentiment that the present condition of the principles of temperance in the two weeks' campaign by Mr. Murphy should not be allowed to wane. The hosts of pledge signers enrolled during that period require constant care and watchfulness upon the part of every Christian worker.

Upon a motion by F. A. Vickery, Franklin H. Austin was elected temporary chairman. E. H. Shanks was chosen to look after the minutes. The selection of a committee on constitution and by-laws resulted in Franklin H. Austin, Frank A. Vickery, Miss Florence Yarrow and A. F. Cooke being delegated to serve. They were instructed to report at the next meeting. Brevity will be strictly observed in drawing up the necessary rules and regulations, the members believing that it would be for the best interests of the new movement that it should not be overburdened with ponderous and unwieldy machinery.

The gathering adjourned to meet again Tuesday evening at the same place. The minor details of organization will then be completed, and the Gospel Temperance League settle down to active work.

A Rare Treat For the Ladies.

To visit the display at Hawaiian Hotel from the City of Paris Dry Goods Co. of San Francisco, fine and fancy goods of exclusive styles selected especially for this city; exquisite patterns in all over embroideries for dresses. The new evening gowns, Foulard's lace and mull, high class novelties in neckwear, belts, feather and chenille boas, lace scarfs, collars and boleros; new opening millinery; imported designs. Mrs. Bostwick representing the house invites the ladies to call.

MUNICIPAL CHARTERS IN NEW ZEALAND

Local Self-Government Has Proved a Great Success.

IN WORLD'S BEST RULED COUNTRY

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CHARTER
MAKERS OF THIS
CITY.

Comparison Between the Relative

Cost of Running a City in New Zealand and This City, is Simply Startling.

Auckland, New Zealand,
January 21st, 1901.

To the Editor of The Republican:
Sir:—Your letter of the 19th ulto, addressed to the United States Consul of Auckland requesting certain information as to Municipal Government in New Zealand has been referred by the Consul to the Mayor and by the latter to myself for reply.

Municipal Government in this Colony is the same for every Town, being carried out under one general law, "The Municipal Corporations Act 1900," of which I forward a copy. I regret this is not so complete as it might be, as you will notice in perusing it that many of its clauses cannot be carried into effect until regulations are made by the Governor specifying how and when certain executive acts are to take place, and these regulations have not yet come to hand.

The principle of the Act is Local Government by a Mayor and Council elected by the Citizens. In this Council is vested the streets, traffic, drainage, water supply, &c. The Municipality can if it so desires also undertake tramway, lighting and other services. Two of our cities, Wellington and Dunedin, have purchased tramway undertakings, and several towns possess gas or electric light works.

The General Government retains control of the police, telephone service, &c.

The revenue of the Municipality is derived from spirit licenses, auctioneer's licenses, traffic licenses, &c., endowments and direct taxation on property. The rates in Auckland now existing are as follows:

General (for maintenance of streets, &c.) 9d in the £; Special (for payment of interest on loans) 1.3d in the £; Hospital and Charitable Aid 3d in the £; Library, 1.2d in the £; Water (for domestic supply only), 6d in the £.

These rates are levied on the annual rateable value of all land and house property. The annual value is arrived at either of two methods—first by taking the annual rental value and deducting 20% (£100=20 equals £80 rateable value) or second by taking not less than 5 per cent on the capital value (£1600 at 5 per cent equals £80).

Another scheme of rating is by taking the unimproved value of land only and leaving out of the question the value of improvements. This is the method now in use in practically the same as the single tax. It has been adopted in several towns and efforts are being made to bring it into operation in others. Its adoption or otherwise depends entirely on the vote of the ratepayers. I forward copies of the Rating Acts dealing with both schemes.

Local Government is fostered in New Zealand to as great an extent as is possible. The General Government keeps control of the Post Telegraph & Telephone services, railways, police, customs, courts, and such other universal matters. The large towns are constituted Municipalities and control the formation and maintenance of streets, sewers, parks, &c., the traffic in the streets, and such other purely local matters. Smaller towns are constituted into Town Boards with similar powers. The country districts are constituted into Counties working on similar lines to the Municipalities. Within the Counties Road Boards occasionally exist taking charge over a special local district.

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